

COX TAKES DRASTIC STAND ON JAPANESE

Favors Exclusion from Land Ownership in States That Forbid It By Law.

A PLAY FOR CALIFORNIA

Huge Crowd Hears Him in Big Auditorium Where He Was Nominated.

By a Staff Correspondent of THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

OAKLAND, Cal., Sept. 17.—They looked over James M. Cox in San Francisco to-night to see what kind of a job the Democrats did early last July in nominating him for the Presidency. They looked over him in the very same hall in which the Democratic convention, with two black eyes and one arm in a sling after many hours of bitter factional combat, selected him as the party standard bearer for 1920. The Auditorium, capable of seating 11,000, was jammed.

Gov. Cox, therefore, in honor of the occasion and in honor of the party, the party of the Republic, exploded a new bomb in international affairs. He pledged himself to the national policy of exclusion of aliens from ownership of land in States which forbid it by law. That is what California wants to settle—the long standing Japanese issue, and one of no slight political consideration in the State.

Glad to See Him, but—

California extended a hand of warm welcome to the Democratic nominee when he crossed the State line from Nevada and at Sacramento began what will be a complete Cox stamping trip up and down the State, but with the other hand California clinked tightly around her the State's thirteen electoral votes, intending them for the Republican ticket in November, unless by some strange and seemingly impossible set of circumstances (for Cox is able to overcome the widespread dissatisfaction with the incumbent Administration, much of it directed against President Wilson personally, and at the same time won the people over to the determined advice of their own favorite son, Senator Hiram Johnson, that there is far more bad than good in the League of Nations).

California never saw Gov. Cox before, nor ever heard of him much, either, until the San Francisco convention. So he proved to be a curiosity, attracting special crowds, particularly in this city of the Golden Gate, which, being one of the most liberal in America, regarded him as a liberal and therefore a friend.

San Francisco, on the other hand, is normally Republican and, by and large, it is determined to remain so. That Gov. Cox made some headway there is no doubt, for a thing, with his arguments for progressive government, to which he devoted much attention.

Anti-Japanese Stand Popular.

The declaration for the exclusion of Japanese from land ownership in States in which it is forbidden also hit a popular chord, and it will be one of the chief Democratic campaign cries to save the State.

In announcing this policy Gov. Cox quoted the Democratic platform, which says that "the policy of the United States with reference to the non-admission of Asiatic immigrants is true expression of the judgment of our people, and to the several States whose geographical situation or internal conditions make this policy and the enforcement of the laws enacted pursuant thereto of particular concern, we pledge our support." With this he entered upon a discussion of the subject.

"My interpretation of that is that California objects to the Japanese within her borders by Orientalism," Gov. Cox said. "The fundamental principle of the Democratic party is that the States shall exercise every right of self-determination of their domestic policies, which they may properly exercise within the Constitution."

To the United States is reserved the

treaty making power establishing the relations of the nation as a whole with friendly nations. California should not ask, and I am sure, does not ask, for any procedure in the Oriental settlement problem which cannot be accommodated to the general policy of the Government in harmoniously working out such agreements as must be made with friendly nations.

"At the same time, if California does

not desire her lands to come into the possession of Orientals, in consonance with established Democratic principles I promise the genuine cooperation of the national Government. There is nothing evasive about this. It constitutes a flat offer of cooperation in any decent settlement of this question."

Irish Vote is Sought.

Specific international matters bobbed up further in the speech the Irish question—brought up in an effort to win back to the Democratic ticket the Irish voters of San Francisco, now gone astray because they feel the League of Nations cuts off all chance of Irish freedom. With approximately one-fourth of the audience influenced largely by sympathy for Ireland Gov. Cox reiterated his assertion that in the event of his election and America's entry into the league he would bring the Irish question to the attention of the league for settlement.

These people of Irish sympathy, very

strong in San Francisco, want nothing to do with the league, chiefly because of Article XX, and further because of the six British votes to the American and it seemed doubtful if Gov. Cox would be able to win them back. Most of them normally are Democrats. President Wilson, when he took here a year ago, failed to satisfy them with an explanation much the same, that the League of Nations would be the salvation of Ireland. What the effect will be of the arguments presented by Gov. Cox, a comparative stranger, attacked up against those of Hiram Johnson, a matter which will be closely observed.

Gov. Cox's presence in the hall in

which his nomination occurred gave him a fresh opportunity for a better depiction of Senator Harding's big and pictured the San Francisco Convention as a great free expression of the delegates, while that at Chicago he branded as dominated by the Senatorial oligarchy, holding forth at early hours of the morning to nominate one of their number for the Presidency. Senator Harding's stand on the League of Nations he ridiculed, and he charged that in his recent announcement of a Japanese policy he changed front after the visit of Gov. Stephens.

ITALIANS CHIEF PREMIER.

Frank, Sept. 16.—Premier Giolitti, who conferred with employers and workmen here relative to the industrial situation in Italy during the last two days left for Rome to-night, being heartily cheered by a crowd at the station. Representatives of workers and employers came here to see the Premier before he returned to Milan, where further conversations will occur.

F. D. ROOSEVELT DENIES HARDING'S CHARGE

Says U. S. Policy is Helpful to Little Republics.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 17.—Franklin D. Roosevelt, when shown that portion of Senator Harding's speech at Marion today in which the Republican candidate denounced the alleged rape of Haiti and San Domingo, and which he said was recently admitted and leased by Franklin D. Roosevelt, prepared this statement denying Senator Harding's charges.

"When the Marion speech today was shown me I immediately sent to Senator Harding at Marion the following telegram:

"I regret to see in to-day's speech you have put into my mouth an alleged statement about the votes in the League of Nations of Haiti and San Domingo which I had and which I had publicly making and which I had printed in all the leading newspapers. I cannot believe you did this intentionally.

"Mr. Harding has been a member of the United States Senate since the Government was compelled to intervene in Haiti and San Domingo in order to prevent a recurrence of conditions at our very doors which were deemed intolerable. This action on the part of the United States not only met with no protest from the Senate but was done with the full knowledge of everybody.

"As I remember it, the United States was obliged to restore order in Haiti in 1914 and in San Domingo shortly after that. Since that time there has been no effort to conceal the United States policy of helping these countries to get back on their feet and to enable them as soon as possible to operate again under their own legislatures. This already has been accomplished in the case of Haiti."

HARDING APPRECIATES SUPPORT OF WOMEN

Writes Letter of Thanks to Mrs. Willard.

Writing to Mrs. Mary Hatch Willard, chairman of the Republican Committee of One Hundred, composed of women prominent in the pre-convention campaigns of various candidates for the Presidential nomination, Senator Warren G. Harding says:

"I am especially glad that the ladies whose names are appended to your letter have reached the conviction that they can best exercise the suffrage, which has been accorded as a right, by aiding themselves with a party which has principles and policies they find a reflex of their own views and convictions.

"As citizens of the Republic their influence, through the press, the university and the various public forums, are involved in the same problems as those which confront the male voters. Certainly there should be no division in the electorate along such lines.

"I accept most gratefully the tender of support by these loyal members of the Republican party and these forward looking citizens and electors of the United States.

The letter was in reply to resolutions of support from Mrs. Hatch's committee.

5,000 SPEAKERS START REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN

Will Hays and Mrs. Upton Help Official Opening

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—The Republican party officially opened its speaking campaign to-day with approximately 5,000 speakers spreading over the country to deliver addresses from now until Election Day. Addresses made to-day dealt mainly with the League of Nations, women's position in politics, the meaning of Constitutional Day—today—and the necessity "for every one to vote," according to announcements at Republican headquarters here.

During the campaign, it was announced, the doctrine of the Republican party will be discussed thoroughly in every district in the country.

A special group of speakers has been appointed for colleges and universities. Will Hays, national chairman, and Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, national vice-chairman, were the principal speakers here at a noon rally.

G. O. P. WORKERS HEAR HAYS.

Constitution Day Observed by National Committee.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—Constitution Day was observed at Republican National Committee Headquarters by a meeting of workers and guests who listened to addresses by Will Hays, Republican national chairman; John J. Adams, vice-chairman, and Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton.

To-day was "banner day" with the Ways and Means Committee of the Chicago Republican finance campaign. To-day's total, \$48,000, brought the amount on hand to \$216,061.

DRAW PLANNED IN BOSTON.

G. O. P. State Convention to Take Action To-morrow.

Boston, Sept. 17.—The committee on resolutions was still at work late to-night on the platform to be presented at the Republican State convention here to-morrow.

No intimation was forthcoming as to the committee's action on the request of Robert M. Washburn of Worcester, made at a public hearing conducted by the committee yesterday, for the incorporation of a plank repudiating the party's nomination of Alvan T. Fuller for Lieutenant-Governor at the primaries last week.

WASHBURN ASKS REPUTATION

Wants Nomination of Fuller in Bay State Opposed.

Boston, Sept. 17.—The resolutions committee of the Republican State convention was asked by Robert M. Washburn of Worcester to-day to adopt a plank which would repudiate the party's nomination of Representative Alvan T. Fuller for Lieutenant-Governor at the primaries last week and endorse instead the independent candidacy of Mr. Washburn.

The proposed plank characterized the party nominee as "a Democrat within the Republican party, a believer in the Wilson league and a continuous opponent of the League reservations."

The committee considered several other proposals at a hearing this afternoon.

WEALTHY BOND BROKER HELD

Charged With Receiving Securities Stolen From N. Y. Firm.

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—Lloyd H. Wilson, wealthy Chicago bond broker, to-day was indicted on three charges of receiving bonds alleged to have been stolen from Charles Whitney & Co., of New York, when a special messenger for the firm disappeared while delivering \$173,000 worth of bonds to another New York firm several months ago.

Wilson was recently arrested in Billings, Mont., on a charge of receiving a part of the stolen bonds.

WILSON MAY CONFER WITH GOV. COX AGAIN

President's Part in Aiding Campaign Would Be Settled by Meeting.

TO MAKE NO SPEECHES

Some Say Nominee is Ready to Drop League Issue as Result of Primaries.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—Another conference between President Wilson and Gov. Cox, Democratic nominee for the Presidency, is broadly hinted at by Democrats here and appears more than likely. Probably this conference will be held in the White House as soon as Gov. Cox returns from his present stamping tour.

As a result of their former momentous conference the Democratic nominee—handcuffed by the "big four" bosses of the Democratic party as one man who would be free of any taint of connection with the Administration—was taken in completely by the League of Nations chimera and came out of the conference assuring the world at large that he was "at one" with the President on the subject of the league.

There is grave fear on the part of many Administration Democrats that the nominee, in view of the terrific beatings suffered by league supporters in New Hampshire, Georgia and Maine, is more than anxious to get rid of the league issue, or at least minimize it, and cast about for something which may prove more popular.

Other explanations are given in some Democratic quarters. It is said, for instance, that there is perfect accord between Wilson and Cox and always has been; that the nominee always has been particularly anxious that the President take some part in the campaign, and has regretted that his health has not permitted him to do so before this time.

That the conference, if one is held, will be merely to decide upon what the President shall take upon himself to do to further the cause of the Democratic party.

It is practically certain that Mr. Wilson's health will not permit him to make any speeches. The only part he possibly can take in the campaign, according to the best information obtainable here, is to make a main statement of support by these loyal members of the Republican party and these forward looking citizens and electors of the United States.

The letter was in reply to resolutions of support from Mrs. Hatch's committee.

STOCKYARDS COMBINE SEEN BY TRADE BOARD

Palmer Urged Not to Approve Sale by Packers.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—The plan proposed by the big five packers to dispossess the Federal Government of its stockyard interests, and to result in the separation of the stockyards from packer interests, the Federal Trade Commission stated to-day in a report to Attorney-General Palmer.

The commission recommended that the proposed sale be not approved by the Attorney-General.

"That the plan now presented to the court," said the commission, "will result in a greater monopolization of the stockyard service of the country than now exists, is shown by the fact that it will amalgamate into one holding company fifteen of the principal stockyards in which the different packers now hold varying interests. A single holding company will own all fifteen yards."

The plan as outlined will result, in the opinion of the commission, in an increase of the monopoly power of the large packers and more serious than the existing situation.

BRITONS ARE EXPOSING PUBLIC FUNDS WASTE

Scandals Seen in Disbursing Money During War.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—British papers are printing almost daily examples of what they term the waste of public funds. A report just issued by the Committee of Public Accounts sheds fresh light on the subject. Nearly \$5,000,000 was involved, it appears, in the Government's plan to finance the Russian Gen. Alexieff just before the Bolshevik revolution brought about his collapse. The plan was to set up a Cossack State Bank in Siberia, and for that purpose \$2,500,000 was loaned to a Russian financier. But the bank was never set up and the committee wants to know what became of the money.

The Ministry of Munitions paid \$12,000,000 for a plant begun in 1917 and which when the war ended was only half finished. For this outlay, the committee points out, the country received no benefit whatever except through the "salvage of the steel trade."

Waste of nearly \$500,000 is charged by the committee to the Admiralty on a scheme for establishing schools to train boys in pneumatic riveting.

Cases are referred to by the committee where Government officers holding responsible positions allotted contracts either to themselves or to firms in which they were interested. Such cases, the committee asserts, "are especially liable to become an occasion for scandals."

PROFITEERS OF ITALY ATTACKED BY PREMIER

Cost of Living Continues to Mount, However.

Rome, Sept. 1.—The Italian Premier, Giolitti, has initiated a campaign against the many "black" profiteers in food and clothing who are called, as a result of which they have been heavily fined or committed to prison whenever detected. Large fortunes have been accumulated by many of these extortioners by selling foodstuffs secretly at exorbitant prices.

Nevertheless the cost of living still is mounting in this country. Statistics issued by the municipality of Turin for the first six months of this year show that there has been an increase of at least 20 per cent. in the cost of food and of 25 per cent. for many articles of clothing.

In Rome the result of abolishing the fixed price for vegetables and some other foodstuffs has been to send the price upward sharply.

MASSACHUSETTS SUPREME COURT FINDS THEM NOT VIOLATED BY 18TH AMENDMENT

Exercise of Police Power by State Found Unchanged by Federal Action.

MANY TRIALS TO RESULT

Exercise of Police Power by State Found Unchanged by Federal Action.

BOSTON, Sept. 17.—The full bench of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, in a decision handed down to-day, ruled that Massachusetts laws relating to the sale of intoxicating liquors are not in conflict with the Eighteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution or with the Volstead Enforcement act.

"The force and effect of the words of the Eighteenth Amendment," the decision says, "while possibly enlarging the permissible scope of State legislation respecting importation and exportation of intoxicating liquors, leave open to State legislation the exercise of the police power concerning intoxicating liquors, subject only to the limitations arising from the conferring of like power upon Congress and the States by the Eighteenth Amendment, whatever they may be."

The decision was made on a report to the Supreme Court by Judge Dubouche of the superior court in the case of Florence Nickerson of Boston, who was found guilty of the illegal sale of liquor. It will result in the trial of about one hundred similar cases pending in the Superior Court.

Sold 47 Per Cent. Liquor.

The opinion, written by Chief Justice Rugg, points out that the defendant was charged with having sold intoxicating liquor "without license and contrary to law," the complaint being framed under chapter 100 of the revised laws of the State, and that the evidence tended to show that she made two distinct sales of whiskey containing 47 per cent. of alcohol. The defendant offered no evidence.

"The single question raised on the record and argued at the bar," the opinion says, "is whether the statute of this Commonwealth prohibiting such sale without a license and providing a penalty for the violation thereof, is valid and enforceable since the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States and the enactment of the national prohibition law."

The construction given by the Supreme Court of the United States to the Eighteenth Amendment and to the Volstead act is binding upon this court. The words of the second section of the Eighteenth Amendment are specific to the point that the Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation. This phrase is significantly different from that found in the corresponding sections of Amendments Thirteen, Fourteen and Fifteen.

It is reasonable to presume that this change in phraseology was adopted understandingly and imports an intention to effect a change of substance and in scope of the power conferred by the words of the amendment declare a complete possession of power by the States of which they cannot be deprived by Congress.

There is no inherent or necessary incompatibility between the contemporaneous existence and enforcement of both Federal and State laws designed to enforce prohibition."

In Collision, State Must Yield.

The opinion says that the amendment does not require the exercise of the power by Congress and by the States to be "coextensive, coexistent and coincident," and adds:

"It may be given different manifestations directed to the accomplishment of the same general purpose, provided they are not in immediate and hostile collision, one with the other. In instances of such collision the State legislation must yield."

"We are of opinion that the word 'concurrent' in this connection means a power continuously existing for enforcement of the amendment and making contribution to the same general aim according to the needs of the state, though Congress also has exercised the power reposed in it by the amendment by enacting enforcing legislation operative throughout the extent of its territory. Legislation by the States need not be identical with that of Congress."

"State statutes recently enacted to putting into execution the inexorable mandate contained in section 1 of the amendment, by different definitions, regulations and penalties from those contained in the Volstead act, and not in conflict with the terms of the Volstead act, are in harmony therewith, are valid. Existing laws of that character are not suspended or superseded by the act of Congress."

Lowest Percentage to Obtain.

The opinion refers to the fact that the Volstead act defines as intoxicating any beverage containing one-half of one per cent. of alcohol, whereas chapter 100 of the Massachusetts statute makes the limit one per cent. It says that the "implied authority" to sell liquor in this State containing more than one-half of one per cent. and less than one per cent. of alcohol is no longer operative, and that such sales constitute a crime under the Volstead act.

"Other provisions of chapter 100," it continues, "aimed at the suppression of liquor containing more than one per cent. of alcohol, have a tendency to enforce prohibition of the use of such liquor for beverage purposes."

"The definition of intoxicating liquor contained in chapter 100 is not unreasonable. It does not facilitate the use of intoxicating liquor as a beverage, but on the contrary tends to repress such use. It cannot be said as a matter of law to include liquor in fact intoxicating."

"The general purpose of chapter 100 is prohibition, except as to local option. Chapter 100 has been amended by the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead act. The sections under which the complaint was framed against this defendant are still operative and efficacious."

DOCTOR IS INDICTED.

Named Among 36 Others for Violation of Dry Law.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 17.—Eleven saloon keepers from this city, two from Chester, a local physician and a druggist were indicted to-day by the Federal Grand Jury for violation of the National Prohibition act.

These make thirty-six indictments returned against saloon keepers by the September Grand Jury, which was discharged to-day.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 17.—Sentences of from twenty to twenty-five years in State prison on charges of complicity in a bomb explosion and attempt to blackmail, were imposed on seven men in Superior Court to-day. These men pleaded guilty of threatening Dr. C. W. Wheeler of the Acme Shear Company. A bomb was exploded at the plant August 28.

7 BOMB PLOTTERS SENTENCED.

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ONE WAR BLOCKED BY LEAGUE, SAYS BAKER

Cites Sweden-Finland Dispute Over Aland Isles.

WASHINGTON, Iowa, Sept. 17.—There will be no peace in Europe until the burden of armament is lifted and the fear of war destroyed, Secretary Baker declared here today in a speech devoted wholly to discussion of the Treaty of Versailles and the League of Nations covenant.

Challenging a statement from Senator Harding's speech accepting the Republican Presidential nomination that the league was "so utterly impotent to prevent war that it was not even declared," Secretary Baker declared the league's operation "has already saved the world from a war which would have been a disaster to the human race."

"Under the old order," Mr. Baker said, "Finland would instantly have occupied the Aland Islands with her military forces; Sweden would have mobilized her fleet, cut off Finnish ships if possible, and prepared expeditionary forces for immediate attack. But the league in operation has already prevented one war."

U. S. MINISTER IS SURE FOX IS NOT SLAYER

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Sept. 17.—After two searching examinations of Morris Fox, recently captured, Robert Emmet Jeffery, the United States Minister declared to-day that he was convinced the American police had made a mistake when they asked for the arrest of Fox as Eugene LeRoy, in connection with the Detroit-New York "trunk murder."

The Minister expressed the opinion that there not only was no doubt that Fox is his real name, but there was every reason to believe that the prisoner never went under the name of LeRoy, and that he is entirely innocent of the killing of Mrs. LeRoy.

STRIKE TIES UP SHIPPING.

Paralyzes Great Lakes Trade.

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Sept. 17.—A general strike of seamen on Canadian lake steamers which began yesterday seemed to-day to have paralyzed Canadian shipping on the Great Lakes through this port. Four big ore freighters are tied up at local docks without a man on board other than officers. The passenger steamers Assiniboia and Kenora, which are due here tomorrow, were delayed yesterday, did not arrive and are reported tied up at docks at Port Arthur. The strike is said to be for an advance in wages for all classes of seamen, and was called by the International Seamen's Union of America. American shipping is not affected.

"CRAZY MIKE" INDICTED.

First Degree Murder Charged to Slayer of School Teachers.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 17.—The Middlesex County Grand Jury returned an indictment for murder in the first degree to-day against Michael Mazorkivitch, otherwise known as "Crazy Mike" and "Mike the Hobber," who shot and killed the Misses Sue and Saida Felter, school teachers, at Red Bank last Sunday.

Mazorkivitch will be arraigned next Tuesday and the date for the trial will then be set. The man claims to have been crazed by liquor at the time the shooting took place.

RADICALS STAND OUT AGAINST RETURNING

Local Unions Will Vote Separately on Issue.

LABOR SECRETARY TO MEET MINERS

Wilson Promises Consideration of Claims Made by "Vacationists."

HARTLEIGH, Pa., Sept. 17.—Secretary of Labor Wilson to-night replied to the telegram of the policy committee of the United Mine Workers of America, sent on September 12. He promises immediate consideration of the claims of the miners and is ready to meet with their committee. The telegram follows:

"Have just returned to Washington and find your telegram of the thirteenth awaiting me. In view of the fact that your policy committee has taken a wise and honorable position of advising the idle mine workers to return to work I shall be glad to meet the committee and carefully consider any claims of the mine workers which it may have to present."

"I sincerely congratulate you upon the decision you have arrived at. It is the only course to protect the just interests of the mine workers and the welfare of the public, which is composed in great part of people who have to work for wages."

"W. B. WILSON."

In No Hurry to Return.

Reports from the anthracite districts received here to-night by mine operators and officials of the United Mine Workers of America indicated that there would be no general resumption of work by the "vacation" strikers before next Monday. The "vacationists" throughout the region appeared to be in no hurry to go back to work in accordance with the proclamation issued last night by the policy committee urging them to fulfil

their contract in order that the request

of President Wilson for a reopening of wage negotiations may be renewed. Union leaders agreed that normal production of coal in the anthracite fields could not be expected before the latter part of next week.

Mass meetings were held throughout the three districts to-day and to-night. Union leaders agreed that normal production of coal in the anthracite fields could not be expected before the latter part of next week.

Miners at the Harwood colliery, west of Hazleton, to-day by a vote of 23 to 18 decided to remain on "vacation." This is the first local union in this district to balk at obeying the proclamation.

Less than 1,200 miners reported for work to-day in the Hazleton district. Four collieries were unable to get started because of the lack of sufficient forces.

In many cases less than 20 per cent. of the men reported to work. Normally there are approximately 17,000 workers employed in this district.

All mines in the Shamokin-Schuylkill district remain idle; less than 350 of the 2,500 miners on "vacation" reported for work.

In district 1, which includes the Scranton-Williamsport coal fields, the situation showed improvement and more than 70 per cent. of the collieries were reported operating.

Railroad officials said that they had distributed 1,000 force cars to mines in the Hazleton and Shamokin districts to-day. Normally they are called upon to supply eight hundred cars daily. It was stated.

To-day being Friday union officials declared that superstitious had prevented the foreign miners from reporting to work.

"We do not expect to get things started before Monday," said Thomas Kennedy, president of District 7 and chairman of the policy committee. "I feel confident that the men will obey the proclamation and operations will soon be moving, providing the operators do not attempt to discriminate against our workers."

Plants Make New Appeal.

Mr. Kennedy announced that the policy committee would meet in Hazleton as soon as the miners resumed work and begin framing a program for bringing about a reopening of the award of the Presidential coal commission. He said he expected to reconvene the committee as soon as the district 7 convention of